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BLESSINGS IN ANSWER TO SPECIAL PRAYER.

At a recent missionary meeting, Bishop Payne made such interesting statements concerning the blessings which had been granted to the Episcopal Mission in Liberia, in answer to special prayer at home, that we desired him to furnish a written account of the same for our columns. In reply, we have received from him the following communication:

It was about the year 1839, in the infancy of the mission, when much anxiety was felt in its behalf, especially at the Alexandria Seminary, from which the three missionaries then in the field had gone, that special prayer was made continually in its behalf. One missionary sister had fallen; another was reported to be in poor health. Causes of perplexity had arisen between Liberians and missionaries—between natives and the settlers. Would the missionaries succumb to the climate, or fail under manifold trials, and their work cease, as in many other instances in Africa? Would the grace of God sustain them still, aye, and bless them in their labors? For this prayer was made, and not in vain. At Mount Vaughn, our first and then almost only station, there was a school composed partly of settlers and natives, with some employees of the former class. In connection with the ordinary instructions and devotional services, a holy influence descended and pervaded the school and station. Native boys were found apart in the upper room of the school-house weeping and praying, while settlers came around the missionary to ask, "What shall we do to be saved?" All seemed to feel the influence of the gracious spirit. Mount Vaughn, having as its native name *Nyepeya lu*, (the man-healing hill, from having been the residence of a native doctor,) now became indeed the health-giving mount; not as once, through gregees and charms, but where, through faith in Christ, the spirit applied to sinful souls cleansed them from all unrighteousness.

About six years more brought a critical period to the mission. The infant colony had attained sufficient importance to excite the jealousy of the natives around. The mission had spread itself through the Grebo tribe. Idolatry felt its power; many had been baptized. Civilized government and Christianity were in conflict with anarchy and heathenism. Heathenism and anarchy were armed to put down, to blot out the offensive intruders. A general council of the Grebo tribe assembled at Cape Palmas, determined to make an attack upon the colony. All natives, adults and children, were withdrawn from all foreigners. At Cavalla, two hundred men, intoxicated with palm wine, entered the mission houses and drove off all the scholars, as well as natives of every kind, from the premises. From a communicant at a station fifteen miles distant, a communication came begging to know where she might retreat, as the *heathen* had determined to drive Christianity from the country.

It was the day after the incidents just referred to that the missionary at Cavalla, and his wife, were sitting on the piazza of their little cottage, about half-past nine o'clock in the evening, looking out upon the ocean, burnished in the light of a full-orbed moon, when a large ship made its appearance and borne rapidly before a favoring breeze, anchored just off the house. What could this mean? We retired to our chamber greatly wondering, but not doubting that He who spread out the scene of grandeur and beauty just seen was mindful of us also. Presently a rap was heard at the door, and a Krooman presented himself with a letter. It was from Captain Abbott, a pious man, commanding the United States ship Decatur. Commodore Perry, with the frigate Macedonian and two sloops-of-war, had just arrived at Cape Palmas. Hearing of our troubles, he had signaled the Decatur to keep on to Cavalla (ten miles below) without anchoring. Next morning, after an unsatisfactory parley with the natives, we went on board the Decatur and proceeded to Cape Palmas. Here Commodore Perry had landed about eight hundred men, and assembling the native chiefs, made them an address, showing how unreasonable their conduct was towards the colony, and commending to their kindly offices the missionaries, as their best friends. Of course, under such circumstances, his address made the deepest impression. The commodore then proceeded down the coast fifty miles, where he chastised parties who had massacred the crew of the American schooner *Mary Carver*, two years before.

Soon afterwards we returned to our home at Cavalla. More than twenty years have passed since that eventful year, but that was the end of our difficulties with the natives at Cavalla.

Since that time, we have felt as secure as in any part of these United States. I have had no more hesitation in leaving my wife there (the only foreigner) than I should have done in New York. At the present moment, as you know, Miss Scott is the only foreigner at the station, and she writes that the natives show her every kindness.

But the remarkable thing to which I wish to call attention is this: When I returned to this country in 1850, and related the above circumstances to the Rev. Dr. Cutler, then Rector of St. Ann's Church, Brooklyn, he informed me *that at the very time they occurred*, he, with the earnest portion of his congregation, were engaged in a prayer-meeting in his lecture-room; and that they especially remembered the missionaries, beseeching God to be as a wall of fire around *his servants to defend them from evil*, as well as to bless their labors.—*Spirit of Missions.*

RESEARCHES IN AFRICA.

Dr. Ori, a native of Tuscany, well known in Italy for his scientific acquirements, especially in relation to natural history, has lately returned to Cairo from a very adventurous expedition into the interior of Africa. Availing himself of his official position as Physician-in-Chief of the Soudan country, conferred on him by the Viceroy of Egypt, and under the especial patronage of Victor Emmanuel, who defrayed the expenses of the expedition, Dr. Ori, accompanied by his wife, an Italian lady of great endurance and courage, made a journey which has occupied nearly seven years. His principal researches have been carried on in the little-known territories of Darzaleh and Darfur, the latter bordering on the Egyptian Pashalic, and in the country adjoining the Blue and White Nile. Dr. Ori's explorations, which have extended over five thousand miles, have led him into districts never before visited by a European, in which he has collected a vast number of scientific treasures, including many specimens of rare animals and plants. Dr. Ori is now engaged in preparing his journals for publication, which, we have reason to believe, contain matter which will add largely to our knowledge of Central Africa. When his literary undertaking is completed, we understand that it is Dr. Ori's intention to renew his researches in Africa, his experience derived from his late exploration rendering him very sanguine of success. We may add that Dr. Ori's medical knowledge, acquired during a long course of study at the University of Pisa, and his acquaintance with various African dialects, were of great advantage to him in his intercourse with the natives, whom he appears to have had the good fortune to have conciliated in a very remarkable manner.

Petermann's *Geographische Mittheilungen*, the great authority in Germany on current geographical research, contained recently a remarkable letter from Gerhard Rohlfs. The point from which he writes is the city of Kuka, on Lake Tsad, Bornu. His journey was from the north, and it required from March 25th to July 22d, 1866, to travel from Moorzook, Fezzan, to Kuka. The importance of his observations is due to the fact that he is a thoroughly scientific man, and has already spent twelve years in African travel. He is supported by the Bremen Senate and the London Geographical Society. In all his explorations he pays attention to astronomical and hyposometrical calculations.

Kuka is a city of sixty thousand inhabitants. Its business is active; everybody seems busy. But the only trade of that people is the barter in slaves. The slaves stand for sale before the city gates. The traffic was never so busy as at this very time. The slaves must cross the Great Desert after they are bought, and they proceed in caravans, sometimes numbering thousands. The caravan by which Mr. Rohlfs's letter came consisted of five thousand slaves, who were on their way northward to Fezzan. Large numbers of the slaves die on the road from hunger, thirst, and fever. The great pathways over the desert are literally white with the bleached bones of these poor human creatures.

One of Mr. Rohlfs's scientific views is remarkable, and he gives it as the result of much study and observation. He says that there are natural transformations going on in the geological condition of the African deserts, which give every reason to believe that they will hereafter become abundantly rich and fruitful in vegetable life. There are oases, which are now like gardens, that were once evidently nothing but arid sand. There are stretches of country but partially brought to a productive and healthful condition. He has no doubt that the Great Sahara will yet become a vast fruitful field. His opinion is novel, and worthy of careful thought. He is no theorist or enthusiast; and it may be that he has struck a great truth during his wanderings in the wilds of the slave districts of Africa.

From the Repository and Messenger, of Canandaigua, N. Y.

THE BENCH AND BAR OF LIBERIA.

We have the pleasure this week of presenting to our readers another very interesting letter from our old friend and fellow-townsmen, Henry W. Johnson, Jr., Esq., now of Monrovia, Liberia. Those acquainted with Mr. Johnson will not

be surprised to learn that by his talents, his intellectual legal acquirements, his industry, perseverance, and gentlemanly bearing, he is rapidly advancing to high position in that new and rising Republic. In a private note, Mr. J. says his family are all alive, and the prospects before them are bright. Their large circle of friends in this country will rejoice in their prosperity:

LETTER FROM MR. H. W. JOHNSON, JR.

MONROVIA, REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA,

October 15, 1866.

MR. EDITOR: I will now try to give you a true description of the "Bench and Bar" of Liberia. My desire to see a legal tribunal conducted by colored men was equally as great as was my anxiety to witness a Legislative body composed of the same materials. Here, again, I have been happily disappointed. I find the same order and decorum in the Courts of Justice as I have always witnessed in the Courts of Justice in the State of New York. Judges preside with dignity, and Lawyers conduct their causes with ability.

When I arrived here, Judge Yates, ex-Vice President of the Republic, was the presiding Judge of the Court of Quarter Sessions, (the same as your Supreme Court.) J. C. Minor was Chairman of the Monthly and Probate Court, (like your County Court.) Judge Yates was the very embodiment of Judicial courtesy, and appeared to be at home on the "Bench." In fact, he is at home wherever his fellow-citizens feel disposed to place him, whether acting as President of the Senate, as Judge upon the Bench, Commander on the field of battle, or Merchant in his counting-room, he is equally at home. He is one of the finest military officers I have ever seen, and the men respect and worship him as an idol. I was admitted to the Bar while Judge Yates was on the Bench. On motion of Hon. Henry W. Johnson, Sr., the usual examination was dispensed with in my case, and, after presenting my legal diploma and reading my recommendations to the Court, with the unanimous consent of the Court and Bar I was admitted to practise in all the Courts of the Republic, except the Supreme Court, which requires two years practise in the other Courts of Liberia, as a condition precedent to admission to practise in this Court of last resort. Upon this occasion, speeches were made by Judge Yates, ex-President Roberts, and all the members of the Bar. Judge Yates having resigned, Hon. J. C. Minor, Chairman of the Monthly and Probate Court, was appointed to fill his place, and Judge Richardson now fills the place formerly occupied by Judge Minor. Judge Minor is

considered by the Bar to be one of the ablest Judges that ever sat upon the Bench in this Republic. He is certainly an impartial and upright Judge, and an able Jurist. The leading members of the Bar in this county (State) are Hon. G. W. Moore, Hon. Wm. M. Davis, Hon. H. W. Johnson, Sr., formerly from the city of New York, and Hon. J. W. Hilton.

It is my candid opinion that these gentlemen would be an ornament to the Bar of any county in the State of New York. Messrs. Moore and Davis are graduates of the Alexander High School, one of the best institutions of learning they have ever had in Liberia. Johnson and Hilton are self-made men. All of these gentlemen add lustre to law, give character to the Bar and dignity to manhood. Mr. Moore is the acknowledged leader of the Liberian Bar. He is a young man, about thirty years old, and possesses talents of a very high order. He manages his cases with great skill and ingenuity, argues his law points with force and power, and, whenever the occasion requires, addresses the jury in strains of lofty and impassioned eloquence, seldom excelled. Mr. Davis is also a fine lawyer, and is an honor to the profession. Having completed his studies at the Alexander High School, he went to the United States to study law. Having stayed two years in a law office in Massachusetts, he returned home, and was admitted to practice in the Courts of Liberia. Hon. H. W. Johnson, Sr., occupies a high rank in the profession. For cogent reason, plain and lucid statement of facts, and skillful management of a cause, I think he has no superior at the Liberian Bar or in the Legislative body, of which he is a prominent member. Mr. Hilton is a man of force, energy, and power, and is always true to his clients. Besides these, there are many other ex-members of the Bar, who do not practice regularly, but only appear at the Bar occasionally. Among these are Hon. J. J. Roberts, LL. D., ex-President of the Republic, and now President of the Liberia College; Dr. McGill, one of our leading merchants; Gen. Lewis, the highest military officer in the Republic, and many others. Ex-President Roberts is certainly a gentleman of fine legal attainments. I have often been astonished at the vast research and depth of thought exhibited in some of his legal arguments. He never descends to personalities. His dignity, urbanity, and courtesy command the respect of the Bench, Bar, and spectators. Even his presence in Court, when not engaged in the trial of any cause, seems to exert a wholesome influence. Dr. McGill occasionally appears in Court to attend to his own suits. (No one can do this any better than himself.) I heard the Doctor make one of the finest forensic efforts I ever heard, in defense of an action brought against him to recover five hundred dollars damages.

G. N. Moore was for the plaintiff. The Doctor's address to the jury was apparently so candid, fair, lucid, his looks so honest, and appeals so powerful, that in spite of the most powerful exertions of Mr. Moore, the jury found a verdict for the Doctor, and gave no damages against him whatever. "Such is the singular influence of profound logic and powerful eloquence."

The Grand and Petit Jurors, summoned from the body of the county, are a very respectable and intelligent-looking body of men, as much so as those I have seen attending the Courts in the State of New York. Why should they not be? Liberty, and the enjoyment of equal rights, always make men assume an air of dignity, independence, and manhood, to which the oppressed and proscribed are entire strangers! The verdicts of the Petit Juries show that they are men possessing discriminating judgments, and who can distinguish right from wrong, fact from fancy, and truth from error. I think, as a general rule, they decide cases according to the dictates of their own judgments, without partiality, and without fear or favor. It would be worse than nonsense for me to say they never make mistakes. Like Juries in other countries, they are sometimes mistaken, both in the law and facts of the case. But no verdict has been set aside and a new trial granted, because it was against law and evidence, during the time I have been practising at this Bar; although powerful, but unsuccessful, efforts have been made for this purpose. But, being mortals, it would be strange if they did not sometimes fall into error, (especially when they decide against my clients!) But, inasmuch as I am in favor of the freedom of speech, thought, and action, so far as it is consistent with the rights of others and conducive to the public welfare, I will overlook this offense, if they never commit any higher crimes against the Republic than this.

When I came here, Mr. Moore was the Prosecuting Attorney for this county, (State.) Having resigned, you will pardon me for saying that the Executive has been pleased to commission your humble correspondent to fill his place. Therefore, I am now County Attorney for Montserrado county. This county contains more than half of the population of the whole Republic, and polls more votes than all the other counties put together. An immense amount of law business is done in this county for the number of inhabitants. Many of the causes, both civil and criminal, are of great importance, and involve legal principles of great magnitude. The Supreme Court meets in this city once in a year; Chief Justice Roye presides. Many questions of great importance come before this Court, on appeal from the Courts of Quarter Sessions, and

are discussed with great ability by the members of the Bar. The advanced state of the Bench and the Bar, the promptness with which justice is administered, and the ability with which causes are tried in Liberia, are convincing proofs that the Liberians are trying to keep pace with the progress of the age. I do not claim that they are equal in that respect to the older States of the American Union. By no means. Time, intense application, and opportunity only, will enable them to catch up to and keep pace with older countries in this and other respects. True, Liberia has not yet produced a Coke, a Lyttleton, a Blackstone, a Mansfield, a Hardwicke, a Chitty, nor a Marshall, a Kent, a Story, and others of this description in the Old and New World; nor an Erskine, a Brougham, a Curran, an O'Connell, a Shiel, a Clay, a Webster, a Choate, and men of such high order of talents as Jurists and advocates at the Bar; certainly not. It would be more than ridiculous for me to set up such a claim for the Liberians. Their own good sense would induce them to "laugh me to scorn," if I made any such pretensions for them. Only a few such men appear during the whole period of a nation's history. The national growth and intellectual progress of Liberia are not sufficiently developed to produce such men yet. She must bide her time. Nations, like individuals, do not leap at one bound from helpless infancy to full grown manhood! In due season, Liberia, like England and America, will produce her full share of great men in every department of life. The friends of civilization and progress, knowing what Liberia was forty years ago, and seeing what she is now, must rejoice at the future prospects of this infant Republic. In the sixth volume of the Law Reporter, I find an article in which it is stated that it was over one hundred years after the settlement of the State of Maine before there were any able Judges and well-read Lawyers in that State, &c. Yet, Liberia can even now, a little over forty years after the landing of the first emigrants on her soil, boast of learned Judges and able Lawyers, who would be no disgrace to the great State of New York! Give them books—"the Reports"—and all the best treatises on the different branches of the law, and an opportunity to study them, and I will guaranty that the colored men of Liberia will soon stand by the side of the ablest Jurists and Advocates of other countries.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN MESURADO COUNTY.

The Committee on the Liberian Church having received the approval of the Foreign Committee of the Board of Missions, began their work one year ago, by issuing a circular asking

for *especial* contributions to their cause. Since then they have received from all sources \$1,900 25.

The Committee began to furnish relief to the Liberian Church in June, which was as early as the condition of their treasury would permit them to undertake current expenditures. In consonance with the views of the Foreign Committee, they have devoted their means almost entirely to the support of clergymen in Mesurado county. They appropriated a small sum to the Rev. Mr. Crummell, to defray travelling expenses from Monrovia to Caldwell, that he might be enabled to officiate at the latter place on Sundays, which is about twelve miles from Monrovia, in the centre of a promising and comparatively wealthy district, the sugar and coffee machinery being located in this neighborhood.

To the Rev. Mr. Russell they assigned a salary for his entire support. He is stationed at Clay-Ashland, on the St. Paul's river. Near by is a settlement of recaptured Congoes, among whom our Missionary and his wife are conducting schools. This station is on the road of the Mahomedan tribes as they come down to the coast to trade, and affords excellent facilities for reaching the Arabic-speaking people with the Word of God.

The Rev. Messrs. Gibson and Stokes had provision made for their support—the former being left in charge of his old parish, Trinity Church, Monrovia; and the latter being sent to Crozerville, in the interior, which is a new settlement.

The prospect of enlarging the work is most encouraging. A presbyter has applied for appointment to engage in our work, and his application is under consideration. Two young men, well prepared in general education, are studying for Holy Orders in Institutions of Philadelphia. Both are pledged to the Missionary work in Liberia. One will complete the regular theological course in a year from next June, and the other two years later. Efforts have also been made to draw into this work a third person, from Barbadoes, whose attainments and testimonials are such that he could be sent to Africa as soon as he could obtain ordination under the Canons. It may be necessary to assume the support of one or two of these persons, in whole or part, in order to enable them to pass through the canonical probation. To do this, and to sustain our present responsibilities, the Committee estimate that at least \$4,500, in currency, will be required during the coming year. We venture to believe that this promising field will receive Christ's blessing, and that He will turn the hearts of His people to rejoice in the success of this work, and to sustain it with their prayers and their money.

LUTHERAN MISSION IN LIBERIA.

In a recent letter, the Rev. Mr. Kistler, Missionary at Muhlenberg Station, Liberia, wrote as follows :

DEAR SIR: According to your request, I will give you a brief account of mission matters.

We have a Mission Farm of one hundred acres appropriated to the Lutheran Mission as long as it shall be used for mission purposes. Of this, about thirty or forty acres have been cleared. We have also a coffee farm of about six or seven acres, containing 5,000 trees. We have, likewise, a variety of fruit trees. There is also a reservation of two hundred acres, surrounding the Mission Farm, on which nine families have settled, (free children of our mission.) Each of these families have cleared from five to eight acres of land.

We have five buildings, and several out-buildings, such as stock and fowl-houses. The main building has four rooms below and two above, and is one story and a half high. This building is occupied by the missionaries.

Mother Arnet's house has two rooms below, and a dining-room attached. One room is occupied by Mother Arnet, the other is used for prayer-meetings, &c. The apartment above is occupied as a sleeping-room for the girls.

The boys' house is one story and a half high, the lower part of which is used for a shop, the upper as a sleeping apartment.

The Church is a neat little building, and will soon need to be enlarged. Its dimensions are twenty-five by eighteen feet. It is used for a school-room as well as for religious meetings.

Besides these buildings, we have also a store-house, in which are kept stores and farming implements. All our buildings are frame buildings.

We have at the Mission twenty-nine boys; of these, eleven are Congoes, ten are Golahs, three Pessa, five American. We have also sixteen girls; of these, eleven are Congoes, three Golahs, and two American. Counting the families living on the reserve, there have been seventy in all in connection with the Mission.

We have now forty-four regular members. Communion season every third month.

We have prayers at six o'clock in the morning. After prayers, the children work until nine o'clock. Between nine and ten they breakfast. From ten to one are school hours. From one to two is devoted to recreation. Then comes work again until five, and between five and six, supper. After supper, prayers. Three nights in the week are devoted to study, between seven and eight o'clock; the remaining nights, at the

same time, prayer meetings. Seven of our children have also the working hours of the morning in which to study. These seven are looking forward to the mission-work, and render already much assistance in teaching, &c. As usual, we have prayers morning and evening; at eight o'clock a prayer meeting, at ten preaching, and at two, Sunday-school.

LIBERIA METHODIST CONFERENCE.

Rev. Bishop Roberts gives a favorable account of the work in the Liberia Mission Conference, which is under his supervision. He also communicates the sad intelligence of the death of Rev. W. H. Tyler, presiding elder. Our Mission Conference can ill bear this loss. He died in great peace, and we trust the Church will read the brief notice following of his triumphant death. Bishop Roberts says of the work:

I have received intelligence from nearly all, if not all the brethren, at various points of our work, in reference to their work, and generally satisfactory and encouraging. Brother Fuller, at Cape Palmas, writes, under date of September 8: "I am happy to inform you of my good health. Brother Joseph Neal is still at work at Sardica. He is building a new house there. As soon as it is finished, I intend to pay him a visit. Upon the whole, things move on favorably with us. The Church is in a healthy condition. We have had a time of refreshing at a week's meeting at Tubmantown."

Brother Kennedy, presiding elder at Sinou, under date of September 29, writes: "Since I last wrote to you, our hearts have been made glad. The good Lord has visited us in reclaiming, building up, and converting power, at our last quarterly meeting last Sabbath. He has been with us in love, and we are still protracting the meeting. I think we will have some to receive in on Sunday. Prayer meeting every morning at five o'clock."

Information from other points is encouraging. The Edina circuit, on Bassa District, has been recently visited by a gracious outpouring of the Holy Spirit. The society there has been much refreshed and built up. Its numbers have increased, as the result of the revival, by the addition of some forty persons. Monrovia and St. Paul River circuits have received spiritual refreshings more than ordinary, and numbers have increased.

Our brethren at points among the aborigines discover increased zeal in the work committed to them, and are laboring unweariedly under the promise, "He that goeth forth weep-

ing, bearing precious seed, shall doubtless come again with rejoicing." The little society of natives at Mount Olivet Mission Station continues to be a beacon of light of much magnitude to those surrounding. Brother Deputin, now in charge, is much encouraged, and takes much interest in the children.

The future of the Church here, considered, looks to an educational department of a higher grade than any we now have in operation. Our anxieties for the re-establishment of the Monrovia Seminary are increasingly great. Will not some young man of some complexion offer himself to the Board to take charge of the Institution, and the Board re-establish it on its original capacity, in order to the training of young men for usefulness? Other denominations are training youth in this country, and unless we do something in this direction, we shall not be able to sustain the work already begun. I hope this subject will receive your consideration and favor.

Brother James R. Moore, preacher in charge of the Edina circuit, writes me, under date of October 24:

"DEAR BROTHER ROBERTS: Yesterday we were called to deposit in its silent resting place the remains of our beloved brother and presiding elder, William H. Tyler. He died, as he lived, in hope of a blissful immortality. He sleeps in Christ."

This event is one to us of serious moment. We were not expecting such an afflicting event to occur so soon. I received a letter from him some weeks previous, which I discovered was written by a feeble hand, in which he said:

"You may have wondered at my silence; but the cause has been that I have been very low by a bilious attack, and am yet confined to my room. I praise the good Lord, though many thought I would have passed over, that he has been graciously kind in protracting my stay. But, dear Brother Roberts, my trust was in the Lord, my submission was to his will. If to 'live, it is Christ; if to die, it is gain;' yea, that whether I lived or died I might be the Lord's. Well, I feel to say, Glory be to the name of Jesus, for this blessed hope of heaven!"

With our limited views, we incline to say, "All these things are against us," but bow in submission to the will of Heaven, and pray the Lord of the harvest to send forth others into his vineyard. Brother Tyler united with the travelling connection in 1851, and has rendered efficient service in the great cause, as a minister of the Gospel of peace, to which his entire life in this country, and even before, was zealously devoted. He fell at his post, in the zenith of his usefulness and strength. He leaves a wife and eight children to mourn their loss.

MISSION ON THE NIGER.

Some of our readers have perhaps heard of Samuel Crowther, a young African of genuine blood, once a slave, but who, by his remarkable talents, has risen to the dignity of bishop in the Church of England. He is devoting himself to the Christianizing and civilizing of his native country. In April, 1865, he founded a new mission at Ronny, in the Delta of the Niger, which is a part of his diocese. The king of the country, named Pepple, asked him to do this, and has since shown himself favorably disposed to the enterprise, although he has not himself made the profession of the Christian faith. A year after this event, Bishop Crowther was able to consecrate at this Mission Station a building for a chapel-school, which marks a new era in the work in that place. His account of the scene is very interesting: "Of course," says Mr. Crowther, "we had invited King Pepple. He sent this invitation to his principal chiefs, and five of these came accompanied by their people. Our chapel is a very humble one, its walls are of clay, but overcast with white lime. It was a most interesting sight to see here assembled the king and his chiefs, and fifty-three pupils, properly clothed. There were present also five Europeans and several young men who trade with Fernando-Po and Sierra Leone. Everything around us bore the appearance of cleanliness, comfort, of a growing civilization, and of a truly religious festival. I do not recollect of ever having seen persons happier and giving more evidence of joy than these chiefs. They were extremely delighted to hear their children sing so well our hymns, and giving, during the services, the responses in the book of prayer. It was a sight we never dared look for. I had chosen for my text the two first verses of the 66th chapter of Isaiah; but as King Pepple had asked me to speak of the Kings Nebuchadnezzar and Belshazzar, I related the story of the building of the temple of Jerusalem by Solomon, and then passed over to these two monarchs, of whom one had destroyed the temple, and the other had profaned the sacred vessels. Before sending home the children we gave each a little bag to hold their books, and the chiefs seeing this asked these also for themselves. Of the fifty-three scholars with whom we have opened the school, only eight are girls; but we hope the number of these will soon increase."

AFRICAN FIBRES FOR PAPER AND SPINNING.

In enforcing the claims of fibres for paper and for spinning upon the attention of our readers, we are not at all insensible to the difficulties under which they labor, three of which in especial are always present with our minds, viz :

1. The absence of some good and cheap mechanical or other means for extracting the spinning fibres.

2. The difficulty of land transport, from the non-existence in Africa of roads over which the fibres of all classes might be transported in other ways than on the heads of human beings.

3. The high rate of freight which rules from the West Coast of Africa to England, and which, relatively with other countries, is quite out of proportion with the distance between them and Liverpool and London.

In the presence of these we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that the organizing of a profitable fibre trade is not the work of a moment. We hope soon to be able to remove difficulty No. 1; but until we succeed in doing so, it seems pretty clear that operations must necessarily be confined, as regards spinning fibres, to such as will fetch a high price in the British markets. It is on this ground that we have turned our attention, and called that of our African readers particularly, towards the rhea, or China-grass nettle, and other of the tropical nettle family which contain large quantities of fibre of known superior quality and value. They are of sufficient value to bear the cost of unassisted human transport from distances of thirty or forty miles to the place of shipment on the coast. Nor does the same difficulty of extraction exist with these that impedes operations in the case of leaf fibres. They can be extracted easily and therefore cheaply, although the means hitherto employed by the natives in preparing them for their own uses cannot be followed in obtaining them for British spinning purposes. By placing them in hot ashes the natural gums become so fixed in the fibre as greatly to reduce its value, because of the difficulty, expense, and waste which attend the extraction of that gum, of which they must be deprived before they can be employed beneficially in manufactures. Those of Japan are frequently deteriorated and reduced in value, because of their being boiled by the Japanese, which also serves to fix the gum in them. All such processes must therefore be abstained from in Africa. In commencing a new industry it is of essential importance that no such errors should be committed in the first stages as will bring the produce into relative disfavor. The other means pointed out, such as exposure to the sun and to night dews, may be followed with advantage; and until some cheap mechanical means of stripping off the fibre has been found, hand-labor may be employed for the purpose. The value of nettle fibre, otherwise called China grass, from West Africa, cannot be properly tested until a certain number of bales—say twenty—(or one ton in weight) has been sent to the British market; and the sooner some of our African friends muster spirit and energy enough to effect this

the better. There will be no certainty arrived at, and no profit derived, while they confine themselves to merely thinking and writing about it. The necessity of new valuable exports from the West Coast has long made itself felt. It is only by an extension of trade and the certainty of readily obtaining a return cargo for England, that the rates of freight in the West Coast trade can undergo that reduction which is important for Africa, because it will enable her also to send, with profit to her people and her merchants, articles of inferior value which are everywhere to be found, but which are not now available for export to England, because of the high rates of freight. Our efforts will at the same time be constantly directed in future, as they have been in the past, to obtaining for the merchants in our settlements on the West Coast improved and cheaper communications with the interior by means of roads and rivers, and those mechanical appliances which economise human labor, reduce the cost of transport, and make it possible to open up fruitful districts otherwise condemned to perpetual barbarism and commercial unproductiveness. — *The African Times*.

Du Chaillu's Travels in Equatorial Africa.*

M. du Chaillu has been again in the neighborhood of gorillas and cannibals and Bashikouay ants; but he did not actually enter the cannibal country, and his accounts of the habits of gorillas and other zoological curiosities are slight, and little more than a general confirmation of his former reports. He was so far successful in the ape department as to ship a gorilla and a chimpanzee for England. The gorilla died on the way, thus probably depriving the public of the greatest treat they have had since the hippopotamus; and the chimpanzee, as we all know, perished miserably at the Crystal Palace. There are no more exciting adventures with solitary monsters of the forest, drumming on their breast as they advance to the encounter; and if M. du Chaillu's second volume had been his first, we may venture to say that there would have been no expression of skepticism. It is a repetition of the old story, which has become so well known of late years, of infinite troubles with savage potentates, a progress of a few miles in almost as many weeks, and, in this case, of an ultimately disastrous end to the expedition. M. du Chaillu's last journey was one series of misfortunes, succeeding each other with most depressing monotony. He started from England with an unusual quantity of all the instruments necessary for success.

**A Journey to Ashango Land, and Further Penetration into Equatorial Africa*. By Paul B. du Chaillu. London: John Murray. 1867.

He had carefully studied photography, and practised it under great difficulties upon the coast where he first settled. He had qualified himself for taking astronomical observations, and was provided with all the chronometers and necessary apparatus. He was prepared also to bring back specimens illustrative of every department of natural history. His first piece of ill luck was to be upset in a boat as he was landing, thereby spoiling all his astronomical instruments, and being compelled to wait until a new set could be sent out from England. This and certain other delays prevented his starting until a year after his arrival in the country; that is, at the beginning of October, 1864. He set off at last with "forty-seven large chests of goods, besides ten boxes containing photographic apparatus and chemicals, and fifty voluminous bundles of miscellaneous articles." To transport these and a large quantity of baggage, he required one hundred porters, besides a body-guard of ten faithful followers, who accompanied him throughout. This enormous outfit appears to have been one of the proximate causes of his failure. It excited the avarice of the natives, who did everything they could to delay his journey, and, besides a legitimate desire for trade, took every opportunity of deliberately plundering. His porters were always endeavoring to run away and leave him stranded in the wilderness, in order that they might have the chance of breaking open and robbing his chests. The results were occasionally disastrous for the thieves, who had a fancy for experimental investigation of the properties of various photographic and other chemicals, amongst others, arsenic.

After penetrating some distance, and visiting the falls of Fougamou, where the Ngouyai breaks through the hilly rampart between the coastland and the interior, M. du Chaillu was detained for some months with a chief called Olenda. One characteristic difficulty was produced by the native superstitions. A chief whom M. du Chaillu had visited died soon afterwards, together with his son. The theory was started that M. du Chaillu had killed them by witchcraft out of friendly motives, wishing to carry them off to the white man's country. The chief whose territories lay next on the route objected to receive a traveller of such irrepressibly friendly feelings; he said that on the whole he preferred staying at home and eating plantains to following the spirit. A far more serious obstacle, however, was an outbreak of the small-pox, which swept off the natives by crowds, and, besides making it difficult to obtain porters, was attributed, like most other things, to the witchcraft of M. du Chaillu. In addition to these difficulties, there were a variety of small intrigues, whose object was to extort as much as possible from the traveller's stores.

At length, after a long detention, M. du Chaillu once more set forwards, with twenty porters instead of a hundred, abandoning all the superfluous apparatus and goods which he was unable to carry.

The march was still hindered by the usual obstacles, of which M. du Chaillu gives a touching account. Every new village gave rise to a fresh set of negotiations and delays and extortions. The toilsome marches and watchings and heat were nothing compared with the torments endured from the tire-some villagers. M. du Chaillu says that he began "to dread the sight of an inhabited place. Either the panic-stricken people fly from me, or remain to bore me with their insatiable curiosity, fickleness, greediness, and intolerable din. Nevertheless, I am obliged to do all I can think of to conciliate them, for I cannot do without them, it being impossible to travel without guides through this wilderness of forests where the paths are so intricate."

At last, after more than eight months' travelling, M. du Chaillu had succeeded in penetrating between two and three hundred miles into the interior, and reached a place called Mouaou-Kombo. Now Mouaou-Kombo had an outstanding difficulty with the next village, which held a palaver, and decided not to allow the strangers to pass until the Mouaouans had paid a certain debt of slaves. They sent an escorted deputation to make known this resolution of non-intercourse; a dispute took place, in which a gun went off by accident and killed one of the friendly Mouaouans. This little difficulty might have been got over by M. du Chaillu's proposal to pay for the man in beads. Unluckily it turned out at the critical instant that the same unlucky bullet had passed through a hut and killed the head wife of the friendly chief. This catastrophe exploded the expedition on the spot. As M. du Chaillu was dependent upon the good-will of the villagers for the necessary porters, and they were now in arms against him, there was nothing for it but an instant retreat. He packed up a hasty selection of his most valuable goods upon his own body-guard, and started backwards. In a panic which seized his men, photographs and instruments and maps and specimens of natural history were thrown into the bush, and the toil of months irrecoverably lost. There was a long skirmish, in which M. du Chaillu and two or three of his followers were wounded with poisoned arrows; but they were able to keep back their pursuers by a few good shots, and ultimately escaped without loss of life. They found their way back to the coast in September, and M. du Chaillu returned safely to England.

Perhaps the most remarkable statement of M. du Chaillu refers to the gradual depopulation of the country. The causes

which he assigns are "the slave-trade, polygamy, death among children, plagues, and witchcraft." These are doubtless all real causes; but the difficulty is that they, none of them, seem to be of modern origin. The slave-trade, he says, is nearly extinct in the district, and all the other causes mentioned must have existed from time immemorial. If they are sufficient to diminish the population so rapidly as to kill off whole clans in the lifetime of men now living, it is difficult to see how it comes that any negroes are left in Africa. They ought to have perished even within the historic period. The tribes in this country appear to be in some respects in an exceptional state. The thick forest which covers it, with the exception of a few prairies, tends to break them up into smaller fragments than usual, and there seems to be a constant immigration of tribes from the centre, which produces a similar effect. The present tribes are a kind of detritus formed by the remnants of the various tribes that have descended, settled, and been themselves crushed by later immigrations. This would seem to imply a redundancy of population in Central Africa, which is constantly pressing against the dwellers on the coast. The habits of these latter are peculiarly pacific, and they have many virtues, of which M. du Chaillu speaks very warmly. The immediate cause of the depopulation described seems to have been the small-pox, which sweeps them off by thousands, although they had the sense, in at least one village, to adopt a kind of quarantine. It is possible that the ravages of this epidemic may have produced the effect noticed by M. du Chaillu, and that it may be a temporary rather than a permanent phenomenon. M. du Chaillu does not appear to treat the topic in a very philosophical manner; but probably the facts necessary to form an opinion of any value are still to be discovered.

We are glad to admit that he has written a book which, besides being amusing, shows a commendable sympathy with the native tribes; and we fully agree with his conclusion that, as the negro is tractable, docile, and has many excellent qualities, we ought "to be kind to him and try to elevate him."

WHAT THE THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS THOUGHT OF HELPING COLONIZATION.

During the last weeks of the Thirty-Ninth Congress, we became well assured that our income from donations and collections in the churches would not enable us to send our ship full of emigrants the 1st of May. We therefore applied to Congress for an appropriation. In the House it was referred

to the committee of which Thaddeus Stevens was chairman, and they put \$50,000 in their report as the amount which they thought we ought to have this year.

The following, which we copy from the *Globe* of March 2d and 3d, states the action which the House took thereon. The Deficiency Appropriation Bill being under consideration—

The Clerk read, as follows :

For the purpose of aiding the American Colonization Society by furnishing conveyance and support to such parties as may desire to emigrate to the Republic of Liberia, \$50,000.

Mr. THAYER. I move to strike out the paragraph just read. The day has been when the scheme of African colonization enlisted, as we all know, the sympathies and active co-operation of many of the best and most illustrious men whose names appear upon the pages of our history. But, sir, time, which tries in its severe crucible the opinions and the acts of men, if it has ever demonstrated anything, has, in my opinion, demonstrated the total impracticability of that scheme and its entire fruitlessness of results, so far as those results are connected with the idea upon which the scheme was originally framed, namely, the translation of the African race from this country to the continent of Africa. Sir, I cannot better illustrate this remark, perhaps, than by a short anecdote. A friend of mine, who not long since returned from Liberia, informed me lately that he had the honor to be present at a state dinner given by the President of Liberia, at which were present all the high officers of the republic. In the banquet-room where this dinner was given was displayed the Liberian flag, upon which was inscribed the noble sentiment, "Love of liberty brought us here." A high officer of the Liberian Government seated at the table, when this inscription was commented upon, added, "Yes, and want of money keeps us here." [Laughter.] For one I do not wish to be put in the catalogue of those who cannot be taught anything by the lessons of experience. I will not be among those who vainly endeavor to refute the demonstrations of history, and who are ready to vote away large sums of money raised by severe taxation of the people for the purpose of expending them on a chimerical experiment, already demonstrated to be incapable of producing the results for which it was originally undertaken.

Sir, I do not intend by what I have said any reflection upon the motives, the character, or the conduct of the gentlemen who are associated in the African colonization enterprise. I know this society embraces many good and many great men among its members, and I speak not now of the missionary

phase of the enterprise or of its religious or philanthropic results; but, sir, it is impossible at this late day that we should shut our eyes to the fact that the scheme as a scheme for the transfer of the colored race from the United States to the African continent, or as a solution of the great question of different races occupying the same country, has been a failure. The day of that idea has passed away forever. Then, sir, if this be true, by what authority do we propose to expend \$50,000, wrung by hard taxation from the people, upon an exploded idea and a defunct enterprise?

MR. MAYNARD. Mr. Chairman, I do not understand the facts, either in the particular or in the general, as they have been stated by the gentlemen from Pennsylvania. Perhaps I am not as competent to speak in reference to this matter as he is. Some facts are, however, within my personal knowledge. From the part of Tennessee where I reside a large number of colored people have gone first to the colony and next to the Republic of Liberia. Several have returned, and they have returned giving such accounts of the condition of themselves and others there that when they went back they were followed by a large number who were attracted by the representations they had made.

There was in the portion of the State of Tennessee in which I live always a very strong anti-slavery feeling, and that sentiment developed itself in deeds and other acts of emancipation, followed by emigration to Liberia. It was my destiny as a member of the bar to assist in perfecting the emancipation and personal freedom of many of these persons. The accounts we have of their condition in Liberia are eminently favorable. Among those who returned I may instance among the most recent is the present Attorney General of Liberia. He is a native of East Tennessee. He went there forty years ago, but came back to revisit his kindred by blood and race. He went from the town I live in to Liberia, and from his statements I undertake to say that the scheme of settling a civilized colony on the coast of Africa is not a failure.

MR. THAYER. Let me ask the gentleman a question.

MR. MAYNARD. I have only five minutes, but I will yield to the gentleman.

MR. THAYER. I ask the gentleman whether he thinks it is competent for us to vote sums of money out of the public Treasury for mere missionary purposes?

MR. MAYNARD. That is another question.

MR. THAYER. That is the ground on which it is advocated.

MR. MAYNARD. I am answering what the gentleman has said. I undertake to say there has been no colonization of which we have accounts that has succeeded as this has, within

the period of fifty years, in establishing a free republic, respected and acknowledged by the civilized world, and which has made such advancement as this has.

I could give various individual instances of persons who have emigrated there and are now there. In 1862 we passed a law recognizing the Republic of Liberia, which I supported by such remarks as I was able to make. It was planting there a friendly republic, whose commerce would be important to us.

Mr. DAVIS. I move to add to the paragraph the following proviso:

Provided, however, That no part of the sum hereby appropriated shall be expended or drawn from the Treasury until after existing laws of the Republic of Liberia excluding white men from the right of suffrage shall be repealed, and official evidence of such repeal shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of State of the United States. [Laughter.]

Mr. MAYNARD. I rise to oppose the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, had I the power and the position where I could exercise that power, I would have our country represented in that Government by men of color. They have very wisely ordained this feature in their constitution; for I ask gentlemen what nation of the world has ever admitted those of the dominating, conquering, land-stealing white race to which we belong to positions of power that it did not suffer in consequence of it? These people have realized by bitter and dear-bought experience that the white race are not to be trusted, and I commend their wisdom in excluding them from the ballot-box.

During the last year there emigrated to Liberia between six and seven hundred persons, and already there are something like a thousand applicants. Gentlemen will please to remember that none ever go except those who go by their own choice and preference. The practice of the society is to furnish them transportation and give them support there for six months; and the colony now give them twenty-five acres of land; formerly they gave them but ten. And I say further, that those who have gone there send back to their kindred in this country favorable reports and invite them to emigrate thither.

I call the attention of the House to the annual message of President Warner to the Congress of Liberia in December, 1865, a document which would do no dishonor to the present occupant of the Presidential Mansion or to any of his predecessors, in which he expresses the hope that is to be built upon the disenthralment of their race in this country. It is not only policy that there should be established upon the coast of Africa a nation with which we can always be in commercial accord, where we can establish coaling depots for our Navy,

and obtain every other advantage which can be derived from such association, but it is a matter of supreme justice, it is a matter that presents itself to us upon the highest possible grounds on which any moral demand can be made upon a people. How did these men come here? Not as your ancestors and mine came, flying from oppression and seeking here an asylum. They were brought here by wrong, by crime, which we have been expiating during the last five years; and if there are thousands who desire to return to the continent where their fathers lived, and where the great body of the race will and must live, it is but just and right that we extend them aid so to do. I would not by any act of legislation do anything to compel or restrain these men to leave this country; I would simply extend to them an opportunity to go if they so desire.

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DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL—AGAIN.

The Committee of the Whole resumed its session.

Mr. KELLEY. I move to strike out the last words of the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I am against this appropriation, and hope it will be stricken out, not because I accept all the views of my distinguished colleague, [Mr. THAYER,] as to the results of this colony, but because the one great want of our country at this time is labor, to develop and convert into utilities our vast and varied resources. It would be a double folly to apply the money gathered by excessive taxation to aid in the expatriation of laborers from our country. I am against making any appropriation which would even by the most remote implication indicate that this Congress regards a man of less value because his complexion is darker, his nose flatter, or his hair more curly than that of another man. So much for my reasons for opposing this amendment.

But, sir, were we in the possession of ample funds, I would gladly vote for such an amendment as a scheme for the civilization and Christianization of more than a hundred millions of the people of Africa, and bringing them into commercial relations with us. I would gladly vote \$50,000, year by year, from a full Treasury, for this purpose. No experiment since civilization dawned has produced the results of this experiment to settle our poor freed slaves upon the pestiferous coast of Africa. They have, in less than one generation, penetrated from the coast to the high, healthy lands of that continent. Less than fifteen thousand emigrants have brought within the folds of laws like our own and a government modeled after ours more than three hundred thousand people, who listen to the teach-

ings of Christian ministers and imbibe their convictions from our literature and our history.

When the commissioners of the Colonization Society of New Jersey sought to contract for territory on which to found a new colony, the chiefs made a stipulation, paramount to all others, that their adults should have free access to any church that might be established, and that their naked children, clothed by the colonists, should have free access to any schools that might be established in the territory. The commerce of the colony is growing, and gentlemen, when they talk of want of salubrity, speak of the early traditions of the colony along the coast and the rivers near the sea.

Mr. GRINNELL. Mr. Chairman, it seems to me it is too late to call in question the motives and purposes of those who have been engaged in the work of the Colonization Society. I do not. I give them credit for their motives, and for much good accomplished. But, sir, the times have changed; we are living in a new era. We now have no money to spend in this direction. I am opposed to the appropriation of \$50,000 for this purpose, in the first place, because we have no money to spare; and secondly, because I believe that those who have heretofore desired to leave our country will desire now to remain with us.

The proviso offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. DAVIS] has some force in it, for it is true that these people in Liberia have denied to the white men there the privilege of voting. I do not wonder at that. They have had for the last fifty years a very poor example of the magnanimity of their white brethren; and I do not wonder that when they found themselves expatriated, driven from their own country, they chose to set up a government where their oppressors should have nothing to do with the molding of their laws.

But, sir, I wish to refer to the remarks of the gentleman from Tennessee, and to say, that the colored people who have emigrated to Liberia would not desire to go there now, in this year 1867, if they were living in this country, when his own State has wiped out the institution of slavery. Ay, sir, when they shall learn in Liberia of the passage of the reconstruction bill, which places the negro, from a slave and the servant of a master for fifty years, upon an equality with the proud oppressor, they will rather throw up their hands and thank God, and wait for the vessel that shall bring them back to their native land. Sir, the time has come when it should be decreed by the world that the white man is just as good as the negro, if he behaves himself. I am willing as an Abolitionist of twenty years' standing to subscribe to the doctrine that a white man now is as good as a black man, if he only behaves himself as well. [Laughter.]

The CHAIRMAN. Debate is exhausted on the amendment to the amendment.

Mr. KELLEY. I withdraw it.

Mr. SPALDING. I renew the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I merely wish to state one or two facts here with regard to the propriety of appropriating the public money for this purpose. I differ from some gentlemen in regard to the success of this colony on the coast of Africa. I believe the experiment is a success. If I can believe the reports which come annually from the colony, it is a success. Now, sir, I do not ask for money from the public Treasury for the purpose of compelling the free blacks to go to the coast of Africa. No such thing. There are now eleven hundred men and women, who have been recently made free, who ask for the privilege of going to the coast of Africa and settling within the colony of Liberia. They ask for the means of transportation, and it is to enable the Colonization Society to transport these eleven hundred souls, who are now pressing their application, that this item has been placed in the bill, by virtue of a resolution passed by this House at the instance of the member from Tennessee, [Mr. MAYNARD.] I have now explained to the committee what is wanted. The decision in regard to the propriety of the measure of course rests with them.

Mr. STEVENS. I move that the committee rise for the purpose of closing debate.

Mr. HENDERSON. I hope that will not be done until Oregon can have an opportunity to express her sentiments upon this important subject.

The motion that the committee rise was then agreed to.

The committee accordingly rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. ALLISON reported that the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, pursuant to the order of the House, had had under consideration the Union generally, and particularly the special order, being House bill No. 1,227, making appropriations and to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, and for other purposes, and had directed him to report that they had come to no resolution thereon.

Mr. STEVENS. I move that when the House again resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union on the special order all debate on the pending paragraph be closed in five minutes.

The motion was agreed to.

DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL—AGAIN.

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Mr. DAVIS. I have ever been a supporter of the American Colonization Society. I believe it has conferred vast benefits upon the people of Africa as well as upon the colored people of this country. And if this Government were now in a condition to make an appropriation of \$50,000, \$100,000, or \$200,000 for the benefit of this society in Africa I should feel I was doing a just and proper missionary work in voting for it. But in the present condition of the country I think we would be unwise to make this appropriation; especially when we know that the Republic of Liberia excludes from the right of the elective franchise any man who is not an African by blood; no white man is allowed to exercise the right of franchise within the domain of that republic.

Now, in this country we have been setting an example which I think they should follow before we expend any money for their benefit. We have opened the gates wide in the District of Columbia and allowed men to vote without reference to their race or color, and I have no doubt we will soon allow all people to vote without regard to sex.

I think it would be unwise to make this appropriation at this time; and I shall vote against the appropriation with or without the amendment which, I have offered, because I do not believe that when a public debt of vast magnitude is pressing upon the country, I am opposed to it, especially when we have refused to adopt measures to increase our revenue by a proper protection of our national industry; when we have failed to adopt legislation which would invite enterprise and capital to our country. Therefore I do not think we should now go into business as a missionary society. If we have any money to appropriate for missionary services, I recommend that it should be applied in this country, and that, too, not a great way from the capital of this Republic.

Mr. MAYNARD. I will say that if we have money to appropriate for the Freedmen's Bureau we can certainly appropriate some money for this Colonization Society, for in my humble judgment this is the most economical mode in which we can dispose of our money. I simply desire to say that in my judgment \$50,000 expended in this way is more economically, wisely, and justly expended than the same amount possibly can be for the Freedmen's Bureau.

I now append to my remarks, and make a part of them, the following address of our former Consul-General at Liberia, Mr. Hanson:

[Having already published Mr. Hanson's address, we omit it in this place.]

The CHAIRMAN. All debate is closed by order of the House upon the pending paragraph and amendment.

The question was upon the amendment of Mr. DAVIS.

The amendment was not agreed to.

The question recurred on the amendment of Mr. THAYER, to strike out the paragraph.

On the amendment there were—ayes 77, noes 22.

So the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Ross. I move to amend by inserting in lieu of the paragraph just stricken out, an appropriation of \$25,000 for the same purpose. I offer this amendment for the purpose of saying—

The CHAIRMAN. No debate is in order, debate having been closed on the paragraph.

Mr. Ross. Then I withdraw the amendment. I move to insert the following:

SEC. —. That the Republic of Liberia constitute the sixth military district under the Military Bill just passed, and that a brigadier general be at once assigned to take control of the same.

[Laughter.]

The CHAIRMAN. The amendment is not in order.

THE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

To the Editor of the Boston Herald:

SIR—I find in your paper of Wednesday morning, March 20th, the following paragraph from your “special correspondent” at Washington:

“There is an antiquated concern in Washington called the American Colonization Society. Its ostensible object is to carry all the colored people in this country to Africa to colonize them, but its real object is to support a lot of old, fossilized office-holders, who get together once a year and talk about their own humanity as illustrated in the sending off, once in twelve months, of a cargo of colored men to Liberia. They go begging around the lobbies of Congress once a year for an appropriation of fifty thousand dollars, and seem to have influence to get it.”

If this had appeared in the Washington correspondence of a certain neighbor of yours, I should have made no attempt to correct its errors, knowing, by experience, how useless it would be; but your general course allows me to hope better things of you.

It is true that the said “concern” is so “antiquated” that it held its fiftieth annual meeting on Tuesday, January 15th, 1867. It will probably be needed, and therefore will live to be much older.

Its *apparent* object, in the view of many who are imperfectly informed concerning it, may be such as your correspondent describes. But its “ostensible object,” the object which it

avows and for which it labors, has always been, and is, to colonize, on the coast of Africa, such free colored people of the United States as desire to emigrate thither; leaving the course of events, from time to time, to determine how many shall desire to go, and how many shall prefer to stay here.

The "office-holders who get together once a year" must be the Board of Directors, who meet annually, and rarely oftener; not one of whom receives any compensation for his services in attending. The Society does not even pay their travelling expenses, or furnish gratuitous entertainment while in Washington. There is no other class of persons connected with the Society, who meet annually.

The Society sends out emigrants oftener than "once in twelve months." From February, 1820, to December, 1866, emigrants had been sent by one hundred and forty-seven different voyages; nearly three in a year on an average. The whole number of emigrants has been 13,136. Of these 6,301 had been slaves; of whom 344 purchased their freedom, and 5,957 were gratuitously emancipated by their masters, that they might emigrate, and 753 were "freedmen," made free by the abolition of slavery. Of the previous condition of the remainder, we have no complete account; but it is certain that many of them had been slaves. The gift of freedom was, in many instances, accompanied by the gift of funds to defray, wholly or partially, the expense of colonizing them.

To accommodate these emigrants, and others who will go, the Society has bought land at various times, till the whole extends five hundred and twenty miles along the coast of Western Africa, and sufficient in quantity and quality, to feed and clothe the whole colored population of the United States. If, however, the Liberians go on as they are beginning to do, opening large sugar, coffee, and cotton plantations, two or three millions might occupy the whole of it. But in that case, more land can be obtained on easy terms, if it should be wanted.

On this territory, an unknown number, probably two or three hundred thousand—some say five hundred thousand or more—of the native Africans of various tribes are living quietly and peaceably, under the laws of Liberia, to which they have voluntarily subjected themselves by treaty, for the sake of protection from each other and from slave-traders, and for the sake of having the advantages of civilized life brought within their reach. Previously, the whole country had been one great scene of war and kidnapping.

In 1847, the Liberians, by the advice of the Society, published to the world a Declaration of Independence, and at the beginning of the next year organized a constitutional republican government, with its President, Senate, and House of

Representatives, its Secretaries of State, of the Treasury, and other necessary officers. That government has been regularly, peaceably, and efficiently administered to the present time. It has treaties of peace, amity, and commerce with Great Britain, France, and most of the leading Powers of the world. The United States Government has a Minister Resident and Consul General at its capital, Monrovia.

As becomes a Republic, the Liberians are well supplied with churches, common schools, high schools, and a college, all in successful operation.

The Society does not beg of Congress "once a year." Its relations to the Government have been very curious and important, as you will see.

By an act of Congress passed in 1807, the importation of slaves into the United States after the end of that year was forbidden, under penalty of certain fines and forfeitures; but when once landed, they become subject to the laws of the State in which they were landed. In the Gulf States, those laws made them slaves; and slave-traders found it a profitable business to land them and incur the fines and forfeitures. This went on, till the Society had sent explorers to Africa, and ascertained that land could be procured there for a colony. Then the act of March 3, 1819, was passed, authorizing the President to send slaves taken from slave-traders to Africa.

The first emigrants sent out by the Society, went out under a contract to put up houses enough for three hundred such slaves, and plant ground enough to feed them. The number of native Africans taken by our Government from slave-traders and provided for by the Society under that arrangement, has been 5,722. For some years at first, the Government was obliged to advance funds to enable the Society to make the necessary provision for these recaptured slaves. But for some twenty years past, the Government has only paid bills for expenses actually incurred, after careful auditing and examination of vouchers. In this way, the importation of slaves into the Gulf States was stopped, and the paying of those expenses is all that Congress has ever done for the Society. These 5,722, added to 13,136, make 18,858 provided for by the Society.

This year, the Society had been applied to by 1,815 "freed-men," for passage to Liberia, and other companies were forming. We had been obliged to purchase a ship of 1,016 tons, put her in perfect repair, fit her up for passengers, and purchase provisions and everything else for the voyage, for which we paid out more than eighty thousand dollars here in Boston last October. She took 600 of them from Charleston, S. C., in November, and having landed them, is now on her way home, after as many more as she can carry. As Congress is now

spending millions a year for the "freedmen," paying large sums for their transportation to Florida, and wherever they wish to go to better their condition, it was thought that a trifle out of those millions might as well be expended in aiding those who wish to go to Liberia, where they will take care of themselves, and cost our Government nothing more forever. We asked accordingly. The committee, of which Thaddeus Stevens was chairman, reported that we ought to have fifty thousand dollars. The question being put, the Speaker declared it carried; but a division being called for, it was found to be lost. So we did not "get it," though we at first "seemed to have influence enough." And as we did not "get it," we must depend on you, Mr. Editor, and your half million of readers, more or less, to help make up the deficiency; for we must have the money, or the freedmen must suffer.

This has been delayed so long, because I have been engaged in making arrangements that could not be delayed, for the next voyage of our ship, and not because I am

ONE OF THE "FOSSILS."

From a Baltimore Paper.

ARRIVAL AT BALTIMORE OF SHIP "GOLCONDA."

LATEST FROM LIBERIA.—The fine ship Golconda, belonging to the American Colonization Society, commanded by Captain Miskelley, arrived in this port yesterday from Liberia, having made the passage from Monrovia in the short space of forty days. The ship is consigned to her agent, Dr. James Hall. She brings no cargo, not having remained long enough on the coast to collect any, her time for sailing from here again being the 20th inst. She brings several Liberians, passengers, among them Mrs. Blyden, wife of the Rev. E. W. Blyden, who is now travelling in Egypt. Mr. Blyden went to Liberia when a boy, having sailed from Baltimore in the Liberia packet. He was born somewhere in the West Indies, and having no relatives in Liberia, on his arrival there was taken in hand by the teacher in charge of the Presbyterian school at Monrovia, and educated at the expense of the Mission. The Rev. Mr. Blyden is now a Professor in the Liberia College, and is considered one of the best educated men in Liberia.

The general news by the Golconda is unimportant. Trade was not very brisk on the coast, as the oil season had not commenced. The people were generally thriving, especially the farmers. The emigrants by the Golconda, from Charleston, were very much pleased with the appearance of the country and have written encouragingly to their friends. President Warner writes to Dr. Hall that he had just returned from a

survey of the "old fields" through which they are desirous of having a canal cut, connecting the Mesurado and Junk rivers. If this is effected it will bring Montserado and Grand Bassa counties very near each other inland. The distance across the "old field" is three and a quarter miles. President Warner writes that "there are yet along our coast some disturbances among the natives, affecting very injuriously our oil trade. A gunboat would effectually quell this, if we had one."

The Golconda is expected to sail from this port about the 20th instant for Liberia, via Charleston, S. C. She is an elegant ship of 1,000 tons, purchased in Boston, to take the place of the Mary Caroline Stevens, which was sold during the late war in consequence of the trade with Liberia being entirely stopped. The former ship was built out of the fund donated by the late Mr. Stevens, of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, in his will, and it is understood that measures are being taken to have the Golconda's name changed to that of Mary Caroline Stevens.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS EACH.

In our number for March we stated that if one thousand persons would give us \$100 each, it would enable us to send to Liberia in our ship, and support there six months, 1,300 persons. That they were anxious to go, and that they were greatly needed there.

Two generous friends, J. C. McMillan and David Yant, both of Ohio, have promptly responded with their hundred each, and expressing their earnest desire that others will speedily follow.

We feel sure that a great many of our friends on reading this, and also the appeals made by the Board of Directors at their late meeting, (see REPOSITORY for February and March,) will gladly send us each a hundred dollars.

THE NEXT VOYAGE OF SHIP "GOLCONDA."

Our ship is now on her way from Baltimore to Charleston to receive on board the emigrants, who ought to arrive in Charleston by the 13th or 14th of May, as she is to sail thence the 15th, the *tide* permitting her to go out over the bar with her increased weight of emigrants and their baggage.

We hope our friends will make this the occasion of forwarding us their donations, as we are in great want of money to meet the expenses of this expedition.

ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

BAPTIST MISSION IN YOMBA.—Rev. A. D. Phillips, who has been at Abbeokuta eleven years, writes, in a recent letter: "I have baptized about thirty persons. Most of them are yet living consistent Christian lives. I had at one time about seventy children in school. Some have been taken away; I have put some in situations; some have married, and are living around me; and I have now twenty-seven. I have, by close economy, and receiving a little here and a little there, and by making a farm, by the blessing of God, been able to keep them together.

"The war which long raged in this country is now over, and the country is again opened to the messengers of the Cross; and I believe in very many instances our influence has greatly increased."

ANNIVERSARY EXERCISES.—The anniversary of St. Mark's Sabbath-school, Cape Palmas, Liberia, took place on the 28th of December. We had, together with this Sabbath-school, the native schools, all of which met at St. Mark's Church, where addresses were delivered by Mr. Ferguson and Mr. Toomey, and a collection taken up amounting to twelve dollars. The church was crowded, the aisle and side doors were full, and many spectators had to remain outside. At two o'clock the procession formed and marched to the farm of Mr. John Wilson, at Middlesex, where refreshments were prepared in abundance for the schools and spectators, and here on the grounds, Mr. Seton delivered a Grebo address to those of his own tribe. The procession was more than half a mile long.

GABOON MISSION.—A letter from Mr. Bushnell, dated December 12, presents by no means a cheering view of the present aspect of the Gaboon mission field. Results of labor, he says, are at "*present* scarcely visible to our weak faith." The girls' school had averaged about twenty-five pupils during the last quarter, and the boys' school about the same number; "but the state of the Church is deplorable."

A few days since, King George died, the third (and last) of the name who has died within six years. Rum and its attendant destroying legions have nearly done their work among the Mpongwes, Shekanies, and Bakelies. The French authorities are cultivating friendly relations with the cannibal Pangwes, desiring to facilitate their migration to the banks of the Gaboon, near the coast. They are now a numerous, vigorous, warlike tribe, as those who preceded them to the coast originally were; but whether they will not rapidly degenerate and disappear before the blighting coast influences is yet to be seen.

WONDROUS CHANGE.—Africa does now "stretch forth her hands unto God," and by the horrors of her long dismal night, by the agony inflicted by Europeans and Americans, in common with Arabs, Moors, and her own deluded people, in subjecting her hapless children for ages to domestic and foreign servitude, implores now, in this the day of her visitation, that we be workers together with God. For it is the day of her visitation. Not to refer to changes in the condition of her race in America, what an open door do we behold in the Fatherland itself.

Receipts of the American Colonization Society.

From the 20th of March, to the 20th of April, 1867.

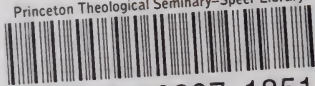
NEW HAMPSHIRE.			
Plainfield—J. K. Johnson..	\$20 00	Cranberry—Derrick G. Perrine, \$5; Jno. Gibson, \$1	6 00
Chester—Miss Emily J. Haseltine.....	1 00	Hackensack—Rev. J. B. Romeyn	5 00
	21 00		
VERMONT.		PENNSYLVANIA.	
Ascutneyville—Rev. Seth S. Arnold.....	5 00	New Castle, (near)—Mrs. M. A. McMillan, \$5; Robert McMillan, \$5.....	10 00
Cornwall—Mrs. B. S. Rowe	3 00	OHIO.	
	8 00	Xenia—J. C. McMillan as one of 1,000 to give \$100 each.....	100 00
MASSACHUSETTS.		Bolivar—D. Yant, do., (the other \$50 to be paid shortly).....	50 00
Hubbardstowr—Mrs. S. W. Potter.....	3 00	Cedarville—Estate of Rev. Hugh McMillan, by Robert McMillan, adm'r, \$40; Mrs. Martha Dallas, \$1..	41 00
Dorchester—Estate of Mrs. Susanna Tucker, by Ebenezer Alden and Charles Howe, Executors, \$500, less Gov. tax, \$30 00.....	470 00		
	473 00	MICHIGAN.	
RHODE ISLAND.		Upsanti—Mrs. S. D. Morris	5 00
Newport—Miss Ellen Townsend, to send one man to Liberia, \$60, and to outfit him properly, \$10.....	70 00	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.	
		Washington—Miscellaneous	103 33
CONNECTICUT.		FOR REPOSITORY.	
New London—Hon. Thos. W. Williams.....	100 00	PENNSYLVANIA—Independence—Mrs. Rachel Colver	
		NEW HAMPSHIRE—Chester—Miss Emily S. Haseltine, to Jan. 1, '68.....	
NEW YORK.		MASSACHUSETTS—Cambridgeport—Thomas G. Rice	
By Rev. John Orcutt, D. D., (\$1,020,) viz:		NEW YORK—Brooklyn—Wm. Jagger, for documents.....	
New York—Wm. E. Dodge, \$250; James Lenox, \$200; Henry Strong, \$100; Edward Cray, \$70; Moses Allen, Samuel Marsh, Guy Richards, W. S. Gilman, ea. \$50; Mrs. A. C. Brown, a Friend of Africa, ea. \$30; Mrs. Horace Holden, \$25; Theodore Gilman, Cash, R. M. Olyphant, ea. \$20; D. Parish, \$15; A. Bogardus, George De Forest Lord, Dr. James Anderson, Norwan White, ea. \$10.....	1,020 00	OHIO—Cedarville—Mrs. Martha Dallas, to April, '68, \$1; Springfield—Mrs. Luqisa Mullikin.....	
		IOWA—New Oregon—Rev. J. Rambo.....	
NEW JERSEY.		MICHIGAN—Miss S. D. Morris	
By Rev. John Orcutt, D. D., (\$27,) viz:		LIBERIA—Cape Palmas—Rev. S. D. Ferguson.....	
Trenton—Third Presbyterian Church, \$10; Miss A. Howell, \$3; Mrs. Geo. Briarly, \$2; Mrs. Dr. Wilkinson, \$1.....	16 00	Repository 8 75	
		Donations..... 1,518 33	
		Legacies..... 510 00	
		Miscellaneous.... 103 00	
		Total..... \$2,140 08	



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